The Virginia Gazette.

And RICHMOND and MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED (ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, AND CO. AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, OPPOSITE MR. BOWLER'S TAVERN; WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS PAPER, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. ARE THANKFULLY RECEIVED AND CAREFULLY INSERTED; AND PRINTING WORK IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED IN A NEAT AND CORRECT MANNER.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1793. [NUMB. 12 OF VOL. I.]

Debate on the Official Conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, (continued from our last)

FRIDAY, March 1.

MR. MADISON next rose and expressed himself nearly as follows:

He wished not, he said, to waste a moment of the small portion of time left, by regretting its insufficiency for a full discussion of the subject before the committee. But he thought it due to truth, and to the honorable and independent motives of his colleague (Mr. Giles) in proposing the resolutions, to remark that the lateness of the day to which they had been postponed did not justify the strictures which had been made on it. If the delay was not to be considered as unavoidable, some blame at least would fall elsewhere. The enquiries in which the would business originated, had been moved by his colleague and passed the house some weeks ago. The reports in answer to these enquiries had not been finally made and printed a single day before the present resolutions were submitted to the house. He admitted that it might have been impracticable to report the information called for as early as was desired by the house: He was sensible of the anxiety that would be naturally felt by the officer called upon, to present every consideration that might place his conduct in the most favourable point of view; yet with all these allowances it was impossible to deny that the reports contained things which did not belong to them, and therefore consumed time which belonged to the period for discussion. He would mention one instance on which there could not possibly be a difference of opinion, viz. the vindication formerly undertaken by the Secretary, of the policy of borrowing money abroad. Whether this policy was right or wrong, the legislature had themselves decided in favour of it; and it was the duty of the Secretary in complying with the orders of the house, to inform the house, how the law had been executed, not why it had been made; to explain his own conduct, not to justify that of the legislature.

It had been asked why the call for information had not been sooner made: The answer was obvious and simple. It was not sooner perceived by the house, that there was such a necessity for it. The want of information was first suggested by the bill for paying 2,000,000 of dollars to the bank, although 200,000 only were immediately due, and for authorizing another foreign loan to the amount of 2,000,000: From the dawn of light thrown by some circumstances incident to the occasion, on the darkness in which the house had remained, proceeded those doubts and enquiries which had led to the information now possessed. His colleague had great merit in having brought about this developement. He had rendered a service highly valuable to the legislature, and no less important and acceptable to the public. One good effect of the information had been, that it prevented the passage of the bill for borrowing 2,000,000 of dollars as an anticipated payment to the bank.

The bill had dropt from the hand of its patron with the first light that broke in upon the house. What other measures would have been prevented or varied, if a like knowledge of our funds and finances had been sooner obtained, was matter of serious consideration.

Another consequence of the reports taken together, was that the face of them presented to his colleague, an evidence of the charges contained in the resolutions. Whether at so late a day it was best to leave the subject as exhibited by the various documents in print, for the examination and opinion of the public, or to press it on the consideration of the house, was a point which every member had a right to decide for himself. His colleague had viewed the positions stated in his motion as too important to be suspended; and as supported by such clear and authentic proofs, that a small portion of time would suffice for the subject. Under this impression, what was his right became his duty; and he had discharged it by offering his resolutions to the House.

As the House had refused to commit the two introductory resolutions which established the rule of judgment to be applied to the case, and the last also, which declared the inference to be drawn, the task of the committee was limited to a simple enquiry into the facts stated. They were to make out and report a special verdict of these, and leave it to the House to pronounce the proper judgment arising from them.

The resolution immediately before the committee imported "that the Secretary of the Treasury had violated the law passed on the 4th of August, 1790, making appropriations of certain monies," *first* "by applying a certain portion of the principal borrowed to the payment of interest on that principal," —*secondly*, "by drawing part of the same monies into the United States without the instruction of the President.

The questions here are questions of fact; and whatever quality may be attached by different gentlemen to the several facts, it would seem as if the facts themselves are too clearly supported by the reports of the Secretary, and the documents attending them, to be denied or controverted.

The law of August 4, 1790, authorised the President to cause to be borrowed, 12 millions of dollars to be applied to the foreign debt of the United States. A subsequent law of August 12, 1790, authorised another loan of 2,000,000 of dollars, to be applied to the domestic debt of the United States.

A power to make these loans was delegated on the 28th August, 1790, to the Secretary by a general commission in the usual form, referring to the several acts abovementioned; but without any farther discrimination of the loans to be made. As the law however for applying loans to the foreign object was prior in date, the presumption would rather be that it was to have a priority of execution; that the first money borrowed was to belong to the first object provided for. It was unnecessary however to dwell on this consideration, because the President had removed all uncertainty by the precise explanations and instructions which accompanied the power to the Secretary, and which ought in truth to be deemed a part of the commission.

The instruction having been more than once read to the committee, he would content himself with referring to it. [The part referred to is in the following words; "I do hereby make known to you that in the execution of the *said trust*, you are to observe and follow the orders and directions following, viz. Except where otherwise especially directed by me, you shall employ in the negociation of any loan or loans which may be made in any foreign country, Wm. Short, Esq. You shall borrow or cause to be borrowed, on the best terms which shall be found practicable, within the limimitations prescribed by law, as to time of repayment and rate of interest, such sum or sums, as shall be sufficient to discharge, as well as instalments or parts of the principal of the foreign debt, which now are due, or shall become payable to the end of the year 1791, as all interests and arrears of interest, which now are or shall become due, in respect to the said debt, to the same end of the year 1791. And you shall apply or cause to be applied, the monies which shall be so borrowed with all convenient dispatch, to the payment of the said instalments, and parts of the principal and interest, and arrears of interest of the said debt. You shall not extend the amount of the loan which you shall make, or cause to be made, beyond the sum which shall be necessary for completing such payment, unless it can be done upon terms more advantageous to the United States than those upon which the residue of the said debt shall stand or be. But if the said residue, or any part of the same, can be paid off by new loans, upon terms of advantage to the United States, you shall cause such further loans as may be requisite to be made, and the proceeds thereof to be applied accordingly. And for carrying into effect the objects and purposes aforesaid: I do hereby further empower you to make or cause to be made, with whomsoever it may concern, such contract or contracts, being of a nature relative thereto, as shall be found needful and conducive to the interest of the United States."] By this formal act issued along with the commission to the Secretary, the President designated the object to which the loans to be made, were to be applied; and by declaring the object to be that provided for by the act of August 4, 1790, he expresly placed the loan, under the authority and purview of that act; so that the moment the money should be borrowed, it was to stand legally appropriated to its specified object; as much as if another law, authorising another loan for another purpose, had not existed.

This arrangement of the President was the more proper, not only because provision for the payment of the foreign debt had been the primary object of the Legislature, and the payment of the French debt, the anxious wish of his constituents: but because payments to France were no longer matter of option, but of strict and positive obligation on the United States. In proof of this, he stated that the debt to France, calculated to the end of 1791, and computing the livre at 5 4-10 to a dollar, amounted to 4,814,814 dollars: whilst the payments actually made, computing the florin at 2 1 2 to a dollar, amounted to more than 3,372,717; leaving a balance at the end of 1791—1,442,097 dollars. Adding to this balance, the instalments due for 1792, amounting to 638,888, there were to be paid within that year two millions eighty thousand nine hundred and eighty six dollars. The entire payments, however, composed of 636,500 dollars paid in Europe and 726,000, put to the account of St. Domingo (although only 444,263. 83. were actually paid) amounted to 1,382,500 dollars, leaving due at the end of 1792, a balance of 698,485 dollars.

Here he adverted to and read a paragraph in the report of the Secretary, page 16, where in allusion to the measure of drawing bills in the latter part of 1792, he says, "I felt myself the more at liberty to do it, because it did not interfere with a complete fulfilment of the public engagements in regad to the foreign debt. It could be done consistent with a full reimbursement of all arrears and instalments which had accrued on account of that debt." Mr. M. observed that as he could not reconcile this paragraph with the calculations which he had stated, and which were drawn from official documents, he must regard it as an unquestionable error produced by some hasty view of the subject.

Returning to the commission, Mr. M. repeated that all the money which that instrument defined and qualified by the instruction annexed to it, authorised the Secretary to borrow, was actually and specifically appropriated to the payment of the foreign debt, and under circumstances particularly urgent, in relation to a part of it.

In what manner had this trust been carried into execution? It was to be observed with regret, that on *the very day*, on which the commission and instruction issued from the President, the Secretary commenced his arrangements for diverting part of a loan, accepted and ratified by virtue of his commission, to a purpose different from that specified and required by his instruction. That a fact of so extraordinary a complexion, might be grounded on the most unexceptionable proof, Mr. M. said he should take the liberty of supporting it by the authority of the Secretary himself. Here he read from the Secretary's letter dated August 28, 1790, to the Dutch houses from whom the loan had been accepted the following passages, viz. "I should also wish, for particular reasons, that the business may be so regulated as to give it the form of two loans, one for two millions under the first act, and the other for *one million* under *the second*. But neither about this am I so solicitous as to be willing it should constitute an embarrassment."

"*I destine a million and a half of this sum as a payment to France* under the direction of Mr. Short, our charge des affaires at that court, whose orders for that purpose you will please to follow."

The aspect here presented by a comparison of the several documents was singular and remarkable. The subordinate officer appeared in direct opposition to the chief magistrate. The agent was seen overruling by his own orders, the orders of his principal. The language of the President was—By virtue of the power vested in me by law, I destine the money to be borrowed to the discharge of the instalments and interest of the foreign debt.—The language of the Secretary was—I destine a part of the money only to that purpose, and a part to be brought to the U. S. for other purposes. He left every member to make his own reflections on this view of the subject. He would only observe in general, that it demonstrated the truth asserted in the proposition, that the Secretary had violated both the law of August 4, 1790, and the instructions of the President relating to it.

He then proceeded to a more distinct view of the two points particularly stated in the resolution.

The first was "that a certain portion of the principal borrowed under the act of August 4th, 1790, had been applied to the payment of the interest falling due on that principal." As the fact would not, he presumed, be denied, he forebore to quote that part of the documents which admitted and authenticated it. He would however premise, to any observations on it, a cursory view of the nature of appropriations.

It was unnecessary to repeat the emphatic remaaks on this subject which had fallen from the member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Findley.) It was sufficiently understood, he concluded, that appropriations of money were of a high and sacred character; that they were the great bulwark which our constitution had carefully and jealously established against executive usurpations. He meant only to take notice of the different plans into which appropriations might be moulded and of the particular operation which ought to be given to them.

One of the plans was that of appropriating specified funds to specified objects, in which the supposed certainty of the funds was adjusted to the supposed importance of the object.

The other plan formed all the branches of revenue into an aggregate fund, on which the several objects should have a priority of claim, according to their superiority of importance.

It was evident, that in both these cases, the legislature alone possessed the competent authority. The exclusive right of that department of the government to make the proper regulations, was the basis of the utility and efficacy of appropriations.

There was a third question incident to the doctrine of appropriations, viz. whether, under specific appropriations, such as had been adopted by Congress, the executive authority could, without special permission of the law, apply the excess of one fund to the aid of a deficient one; or borrow from one fund for the object of another. On this question there might perhaps be a difference of opinion. He would only remark, that admitting such a discretion to be implied in the trust of executing the laws it would still be requisite that the due sanction of the executive should be given, that a regular account should be kept between the different funds, and that all advances from one to the other, should be replaced as soon as possible. This was equally necessary to the preservation of order in the public finances, and to a proper respect for the authorit the laws. v of

In the present case it did not appear that the monies taken at different times from the loans designated by the President, and thereby placed under the appropriation of the act of August 4th, 1790, to the foreign debt, had ever been replaced. It did not appear that any such replacement was regularly planned or provided for—It was particularly worthy of observation, moreover that the only use within the United States for which any loan in Europe could be assigned, was that of the sinking fund; that the trustees of this fund had never been even informed of the drafts; that if all the monies drawn had been carried to the sinking fund, the limited sum of 2,000,000 of dollars would have been exceeded; and that the statements and accounts had in fact been so wound up, as mentioned by the secretary, that not a single dollar of the money laid out in purchasing the public debt, had been charged on loans drawn into the United States; altho' such was the only purpose to which they were legally applicable, and such the principal reason assigned for making the drafts.

He did not go into a particular proof that the sum drawn into the United States, after subtracting the whole sum placed to a foreign account, exceeded the sum of 2,000,000 of dollars, because the fact had been conceded on the other side particularly by the statement of the member from Connecticut, (Mr. Hillhouse.)

(*To be continued.*)

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

NUMBER III.

THE climax of evidence, adducible to evince the inimical impression towards the constitution, which actuates and impels the Secretary of the Treasury affords several important facts for consideration and ap-

plication. Nor can it be foreſeen where the evidence will end. His ſtruggling produce entanglements, and ſerve further to nudify the matters he is ſtriving to conceal.

On the firſt days of June, July, Auguſt, and September, 1792, reſpectively, the ſum of 100,000 dollars was borrowed of the bank of the United States, making in the whole the ſum of 400,000 dollars, for which this bank has been ever ſince, and is now receiving intereſt.

It appears that this and other banks were on each day poſſeſſed of a much larger ſum, than the ſum on each day borrowed, of public monies, entered in the account of the Treaſurer.

But waving this fact, for the ſake of viewing the Secretary's conduct with all poſſible favor, it muſt be admitted as reſulting from his own ſhewing, that more than the ſum borrowed, of the monies drawn by him from Holland, was in ſome of theſe banks, before the loans were negociated, and are ſtill there.

For thus I prove it. Above 1,265,448 dollars were drawn hither from Holland previous to June, 1792, and moſt of it in the two preceding years. Deduct the ſum of 445,263 dollars, 8 cents, paid for the relief of St. Domingo, and there remains 820,184 dollars, 17 cents. This money, the Secretary ſtates enabled him by its *inſtrumentality*, to proceed in the purchaſes of the public debt.

He endeavours to impreſs an idea that he actually uſed it for that purpoſe, but cautiouſly avoids ſuch an aſſertion: recllecting, that he had in his report of January the 3d, given an account of the whole money drawn from Holland, incompatible with ſuch anidea.

And this reduced him to the dilemma of inventing a new term, in order to account for the application of money. But this idea ſhall be further illuſtrated in my next.

The order of January the 19th, 1792, calling for information reſpecting the ſtate of the finances, muſt have been for the purpoſe of enabling Congrſs to judge, whether taxes or loans were neceſſary to ſupply the expenditures of the Indian war; and the report which followed it, compiled in the boaſted offices of check, and ſigned by the Secretary, concealed from Congreſs, that above 1,027, 068 dollars had been drawn for provious to November the 1ſt, 1791. If Congreſs had known this important fact, would they have ſanctioned the loan from the bank in 1792?

From this concealment reſulted the neceſſity, exhibited by the report, for the law enabled the Secretary to borrow of the bank and he executed the power with a knowledge, that either in this, or in other paper inſtitutions, a much larger ſum of public money was lying unemployed, alias, working by the new rule of *inſtrumentality*.

In this tranſaction is diſplayed the ſyſtem of œconomy and finance, by which the Secretary is directed. The payment of intereſt for the ſame money, both to Holland and the bank, *for the purpoſe of inſtrumentality* only, may comport with his ſyſtem, though it cannot conſiſt with the common ideas of huſbanding public funds.

If the motive for this management had been only private gain, or official peculation, although it would have been highly reprehenſible in the officer, yet to the public the misfortune would have been limited by the number of dollars actually loſt.

But this ameliorating motive does not appear, nor can it be for a moment attributed to a politician of boaſted talents, great ambition, and expanded views.

No alternative remains but to conſider this as a political tranſaction. In this view it reſolves itſelf into the following purpoſes.

To provide a fund ready to be employed for political objects.

To acquire the powerful ſupport of all the paper inſtitutions, by diſtributing among them the inſtrumentality of a great ſum of public money.

To be prepared for accommodations to individuals, that the legiſlature may be more manageable.

In ſhort, for the purpoſe of introducing and eſtabliſhing the Britiſh idea of governing by a mode; to convey an idea of which, the courtly term "influence" is reſorted to.

This deſign is truly alarming. Balance the loſs of 100,000 dollars, ſimply, againſt the introduction of ſuch a political ſyſtem. Is your conſtitution, at which this ſyſtem is levelled, only worth a few dollars?

Of all aſſailants, thoſe who poſſeſs the art of ſapping, are the moſt dangerous; concealed from their unſuſpecting victims, until the mine is in readineſs for the exploſion, inevitable deſtruction enſues. What compariſon can be drawn, between the malignancy of public and private immorality?

In theſe obſervations, to avoid all cavilling concerning facts, the argument has been confined to a ſmall portion of the 2,804,769 dollars 13 cents, drawn from Holland, nor has any notice been taken of near a million of the money, borrowed there, applied to the payment of the intereſt of the public debt, contrary to law, whilſt funds were provided here for the purpoſe, and the legiſlature are kept uninformed as to this miſapplication.

As the laws require the ſanction of the Preſident, before the Secretary could take a ſtep in this buſineſs of loans, an inſpection of the inſtructions given by a man, whoſe political and private integrity is founded on a rock, would be a public gratification.

Then it would appear, how far theſe inſtructions would juſtify the Secretary—and then, if no ſuch juſtification ſhould reſult from them, inſtead of being limited to an article or two in theſe animadverſions, the ſubject would expand itſelf; and a field of political evolutions, extenſive indeed, would emerge from its preſent obſcurity.

Perhaps it might even be inferred that a leading motive inducing the latter drafts from Holland, through the medium of the bank of the United States, was gratuitouſly to ſubjoin to their other chartered privileges, at the public expence, a right to govern the rate of exchange.

It might appear that this monopoly of the rate of exchange, would, by enabling the bank to govern its fluctuations, enable it alſo to filch from individuals, conſiderable unearned gains.

Nay, it might poſſibly appear, that this money was devoted by the Preſident to the payment of the French debt, and that he had been ignorant of this vaſt train of fiſcal manœuvring;

In drawing money from Holland hither, for the pretence of paying officers in France:

In the pretence of relieving a French iſland:

And for the pretence of diſcharging the public debt, whilſt this increment of the fund, is not divulged to the Preſident, to Congreſs, or to the Commiſſioners appointed by law to inveſt it.

Such facts as theſe would explode the whole ſyſtem at once. A diſintereſted man would no longer doubt. The adminiſtration of a republican government, upon monarchical principles, would then be obvious to the moſt curſory obſerver. And then the people might conſider, whether they would ſuffer a ſyſtem, which is making proſelytes at their expence, which engenders influence by the means of influence—and corruption by the help of corruption—ought longer to exiſt.

Oh Catullus! Catullus! is thy potriotiſm extinct? Thou, who couldeſt with microſcopic eye, pick out a ſpeculative moat, and depict it a mountain! wilt thou ſilently ſuffer the demon of influence to infuſe into our political ſyſtem ſo entirely, as that no chymical art ſhall be able to decompoſe the maſs; and that nothing ſhort of a political exploſion, can reduce it to its firſt principles? But thou art dead—thy Immaculate ſoul, tortured as it was with the moſt minute official ſpec, could not bear the killing ſight of our conſtitution ſapped, undermined, and influenced into ruin.

FRANKLIN.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

OFFICIAL.

Bulletin of Field Marſhal Prince Saxe Cobourg, of the action which took place on the 18th March, near Tirelemont.

OUR van guard, which marched 14th inſt. from Tongreſs, took up their cantonments beyond that town. The 15th they advanced to Orſmaal—their head-quarters were eſtabliſhed at Saint Tron, and the body of the army cantoned beyond St. Tron. The light troops met the enemy on the road of Tirelemont, and drove them through that place and beyond it.

On the 16th the army left their cantonments, in order to form a camp beyond the river Gelhe, when the two armies met unexpectedly, on their march; for the enemy advanced from Louvain, with a deſign to ſurprize us in our cantonments. The enemy had juſt retaken their poſition of the town of Tirelemont, which they before had evacuated. A very levere cannonade began on both ſides, which continued the whole day, but with very little loſs on either ſide, when night put an end to that combat.

As our army could not reach the river of Grand Gelhe, and as we ſhould have been in want of water in our then poſition, the field marſhal prince Cobourg ordered a retreat in the evening, towards the road of Orſmaal, and the army during the night the heights along the little river of Gelhe.

On the 17th our army took a poſition, which was not defenſible. It was taken merely for the purpoſe of having an extent of ground, to enable us to attack the enemy on ſeveral quarters at once, in caſe they advanced. The little river of Gelhe was in our front, and our van was poſted along that river; our right wing extended to the road of St. Tron, where the van guard, under the command of arch duke Charles, was encamped, and next to them the whole army, in two lines of battle; the firſt, under command of general count Colloredo; and the ſecond, under the prince of Wurtemberg. They had the villages of Orſmaal, Guthenhofen, and Neervinden in front. Their left wing was commanded by general count Clairfayt; this wing was going to take poſt between Racour and Landen. The enemy remained in their poſition behind Tirelemont.

On the 18th we ſaw the enemy at daybreak, marching towards us in different columns. They extended to the right and left of the road towards the heights on this ſide Tirelemont, in ſuch a manner that their right reached Guthenhofen, and their left Willmorſum. About 8 in the morning, a column, preceded by a quantity of heavy artillery, advanced on the road of St. Trox, towards Orſmaal, from which place they diſlodged our franc corps, and raiſed conſiderable batteries near the church.

The arch duke, on his ſide, immediately raiſed batteries with the artillery of the van guard, and diſmounted ſeveral cannon of the enemy, which, however, they had the ſkill to ſupply inſtantly by others.

Although this was an obſtacle to their advancing, they however, puſhed forward with ſo much activity, that they profited by the advantage of the ground, and marched a column on the left towards the water, and another through Racour upon our flanks, & even on our back, in order to turn us, leaving at the ſame time a ſufficient number of troops in the centre, to make uſe of them in caſe of neceſſity.

The field marſhal planned his attacks againſt their different columns in this manner. The prince of Wurtemberg was ordered to advance on his left towards the water, and lieutenant field marſhal Bemsjoſſky advanced on the road towards Orſmaal and Donmael. The arch duke Charles marched with two battalions of Starey, into the village of Orſmaal, general Clairfait towards Racour, & count Colloredo remained in the centre; theſe generals beat the French on all ſides and repulſed them.

General Dumourier, at the head of 30,000 men, conducted in perſon the principal attack near Racour, on which the fate of the action depended; but general Clairfayt marched his reſerve, which conſiſted ſcarcely of 8000 men, and repulſed Dumourier, who, although he had raiſed his forces again, was overthrown a ſecond time.

During this attack near Racour, the enemy advanced a column upon our centre; but count Colloredo repulſed them, and diſlodged them from the village of Neervinden, where he poſted himſelf—when right again terminated an engagement which laſted 11 hours, which alſo prevented our troops from purſuing the enemy any farther.

The extraordinary bravery with which our troops fought coſt us dear; we loſt between 11 and 1500 men, amongſt whom we reckon major Hugo Adonelli, killed; general Robeck, and col. Riche, wounded, and alſo ſeveral other officers.

The enemy loſt at leaſt 4 000 men killed and wounded. We have taken from them above 30 pieces of cannon.

March 19. We perceived this morning a ſtrong rear guard employed in the poſition which the enemy had yeſterday, retreating with conſiderable diſorder, and gen. Benjoſey was detached with ſix battallions of infantry and ten ſquadron of cavalry to purſue them. He ſucceeded by ſkilful manœuvres in diſlodging their rear, ſo that this general, with his detachment, are at preſent near Tirelemont.

SAXE COBOURGH.

GLASGOW.

To the Editor of the General Advertiſer.

THOUGHTS ON THE WAR.

SIR,

AS I was laſt night amuſing a leiſure hour with Dr. Knox's eſſays, my eye happened to be caught by one, entitled, "The folly and wickedneſs of War." It is characterized by all the elegance and animation of that excellent writer; and with the juſtice of the picture it preſents of war, in its cauſes and conſequences, I could not help being forcibly impreſſed; more eſpecially as at this awful criſis we are involved in its horrors and calamities. I found the ſubject and the moraliſt's ſentiments peculiarly intereſting. If you could afford room in your uſeful paper for the following ſelection of a few of the more ſtriking paſſages of the Eſſay, I think they cannot fail to be acceptable to your numerous readers; and I cannot hinder myſelf from ſurmizing that they will be accompanied with a very home application in the mind of every unprepoſſeſſed Briton.

"The cauſes of war are for the moſt part ſuch as muſt diſgrace animals pretended to rationality*.

"The creatures of the court, and the leading men of the nation who are uſually under the influence of the court, reſolve (for it is their intereſt) to ſupport their royal maſter, and are never at a loſs to invent ſome colourable pretence for engaging the nation in the horrors of war. Taxes of the moſt burthenſome kind are levied, ſoldiers are collected, ſo as to leave a paucity of huſbandmen, reviews and encampment ſucceed, and at laſt fifteen or twenty thouſand men meet on a plain, and coolly ſhed each others blood without the ſmalleſt perſonal animocity in the ſhadow of provocation. The kings, in the mean time, and the grandees, who have employed theſe poor innocent victims to ſhoot bullets at each others heads, remain quietly at home and amuſe themſelves, in the intervals of balls, hunting ſchemes, and pleaſures of every ſpecies, with reading at the fire ſide over a cup of chocolate the diſpatches from the army, and the news in the Extraordinary Gazette. Horace very truly obſerves, that whether mad frolics enter into the heads of kings, it is the common people, that is the honeſt artiſan and the induſtrious tribes in the middle ranks, inoffended and inoffending, who chiefly ſuffer in the evil conſequences.

"When one conſiders the dreadful circumſtances that attend even victories, one cannot help being a little ſhocked at the exultation which they occaſion. I have often thought it a laughable ſcene, if there were not too much melancholy in it, when a circle of eager politicians have met to congratulate each other on what is called a good piece of news juſt arrived. Every eye ſparkles with delight—every voice is raiſed in announcing the happy event. And what is the cauſe of all this joy? and for what our windows illuminated, bonfires kindled, and bells rung? We have had a ſucceſsful engagement—we have left a thouſand of the enemy dead on the field, and only nine hundred of our countrymen. Charming news!—it was a glorious battle!—But before you give a looſe to your raptures, pauſe a while, and conſider that to every one of theſe nineteen hundred, life was no leſs ſweet than it was to you; that to the far greater part of them there probably were wives, fathers, mothers, ſons, daughters, ſiſters, brothers, and friends, all of whom are at this moment bewailing that event which occaſion your fooliſh and fatal triumph.

"The whole time of war ought to be a time of general mourning, a mourning in the heart, a mourning much more ſincere than on the death of one of thoſe princes, whoſe accurſed ambition is often the ſole cauſe of war.

"Indeed that a whole people ſhould tamely ſubmit to the evils of war, becauſe it is the will of a few vain, ſelfiſh, ignorant, though exalted individuals, is a phenomenon almoſt unaccountable.

"Morality and religion forbid war in its motives, conduct and conſequence; but to many rulers and potentates morality and religion appears as the inventions of politicians to facilitate ſubordination.

"Let us, according to the advice of a pious divine of the preſent age, think leſs of our fleets and armies, and more of our faith and practice. While we are warriors, with all our pretenſions to civilization, we are ſavages."

Such are the opinions of a ſenſible writer. They are equally juſt in a general view, as in a particular application to the preſent ſtate of this nation, and I greatly fear that we ſhall ſoon find too ſolid cauſe to lament that our rulers and governors, in ther recent unprecedented and violent meaſures, have been ſo little actuated by the ſpirit which theſe ſentiments breathe.

I am, Sir, &c.

A Conſtant Reader.

Glaſgow February 15, 1793.

* Are the cauſes of the war in which we are involved conſonant with rationality, with juſtice?—Will the war anſwer the purpoſes of the happineſs, intereſt, proſperity of the nation?

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, March 5.

The Bay near Havre-de Grace, is viſited every day by a frigate of 36, alſo a cruizer of 20. The day before yeſterday the ſhip La Modeſte eſcaped by good fortune, the activity of the cruizers.—This ſhip was richly loaden and had nearly fallen into the enemy's hands. The merchants at Havre complain that their trade is not protected, & that it would require only 2 cutters to do it.

March 12.

In an engagement between an Engliſh frigate and a French corſair, off the Iſle de Baſt, ſeven ſailors, who witneſſed from the ſhore the inequality of the combat, threw themſelves into a ſhallop and went aboard the corſair, where they inſtantly applied themſelves to the moſt dangerous ſtations, and by their aſſiſtance they enabled the corſair to keep up ſo good a fire, as obliged the frigate to tack about and ſheer off. The frigate did not ſhew the Engliſh colours, until ſhe was going off, but kept French colours flying during the action, which is contrary to all the laws of nations.

March 22. The privateer Republican, of Bullougne, has ſent into Havre-de-Grace a Hamburgh galleot, laden with copper, wool, and valuable merchandize, bound to Rouan. Two other privateers from Marſeilles, have taken a ſhip from Spain, and a brig from Hamburgh.

In this Hamburgh galleot arrived the baron Trenck, celebrated for his misfortunes, occaſioned by the vengeance of Frederick the great, King of Pruſſia. He was received in a diſtinguiſhed manner—the remembrance of his long and cruel captivity is again revived in the minds of Frenchmen. He may yet be uſeful in the cauſe of liberty, and in avenging himſelf on his deſpotic perſecutor.

From the Journal de Paris, March 20.

The Miniſter ſent the copy of a letter from General Dumourier to General de Val. The letter is wrote from the Camp of Campitchie, dated 20th of March. The following is the ſubſtance:

"Send me my dear General, the corps of troops which you promiſed me, to replace the 4000 cowards, who abandoned me, and ſnatched from my hand the moſt certain victory.

"I beat the enemy, on the 18th, all day long, in the famous field of Nervinde. The enemy left us poſſeſſion of the field. When I had learned the cowardice of my left wing, the enemy wanted to attack my right wing, which was commanded by Valence—the

center by [illegible] but I have rallied the left wing. The right and center ſuſtained the combat.—I have in the preſence of the enemy, made a ſafe retreat to Campitchie, where I expect to be attacked to morrow."

The Convention ordered, that the Miniſter of war take information, reſpecting the cowards who acted badly on the day of the 18th.

The Commiſſaries ſent to Angiers, write from that city, that they are in purſuit of the rebels, who will ſoon be exterminated.

Our forces, ſay they, are re-united every day, and freſh troops daily arriving from all quraters. We will purſue the enemy on both ſides the Loire, and we will re-eſtabliſh the communication between Nantz and Angiers.

A company of Chaſſeurs from the Girande, well equipped, preſented themſelves to the Convention, took the oath and marched off to the frontiers.

Letter from the Miniſter of War to the Preſident of the Convention, dated 21ſt of March.

I have received a letter from General Dumourier, which I have communicated to the Committee of General Defence, that announces to me a conſiderable deſertion, and the misfortune is confirmed by the commiſſaries from the Convention in Belgia. I took immediately all the meaſures in my power to ſtop the evil. The ſoldiers commit pillages and continue robberies, which alienate the affections of the inhabitants, at a time when we have the greateſt intereſt to uſe a contrary ſpirit. I've given orders to the Gens d'Armerie to purſue and to bring back the deſerters.

I have cauſed the military law and courts martial to be put in force; but they are not ſufficient. I look on it as one of the moſt eſſential objects of importance, that the National Convention paſs military laws during the war These meaſures become more urgent, at this moment, than ever; for without it, there can be no army.

Another letter from the ſame Miniſter.

I herewith communicate to the Convention the letters and diſpatches which I have received from General Dumourier. Altho' alarming as they may appear, the Convention will ſee that the intrepidity of the French ſoldiers is not abated.

Copy of a letter from General Dumourier, dated at Tirlemont, March 19.

"It is with great pain, Citizen Miniſter, that I communicate to you an account of the check which I have received. You muſt have ſeen, by my letters, yeſterday, that my preſentiments are but too truly juſtified, on account of the news which I have received of the dangers at Namur, in the approach of a corps of about 10,000 men, who directed themſelves towards Bruxelles and Louvain. I had doubts that it would not have been in my power to preſerve the public good, without diſlodging the enemy from the camp of Nervengen. I have made, in conſequence, an attack on the left wing of the enemy: my center diviſion made their attack on Nervengen, and my left, commanded by Miranda and Champmorin, attacked the village ——; the right and the center of the army had ſome ſucceſs, although the infantry was twice repulſed, and driven from the village of Nervengen. The left wing proving unfortunate, their retreat was made with confuſion till behind Tirlemont, or perhaps a little further. The Mareſchal de Camp Mielen was killed, who commanded the artillery, and two general officers were wounded in this flight, and ſundry pieces of cannon taken, amongſt which there were three twelve-pounders.

"I am ignorant of this derangement, and I had prepared an attack for to morrow to complete victory. And uneaſy at not hearing from Miranda, and hearing murmurs that he had retired, I quitted the victorious part of the field in the evening, to learn the ſituation of the left wing, and was aſtoniſhed not to find one head body on my way to Tirlemont. I gave orders to Miranda to reſume his poſt on the heights of St. Margarita to cover the retreat.

I ſend you, Citizen Miniſter, a letter from Valence, who was wounded; and who is now on his way to Bruxelles. I am going back to the camp of Louvain to cover Bruxelles and Malines. I cannot diſſimulate that the evil of diſorganization is at its height. I fear for the event of this retreat, in a country where we have aggravated the inhabitants, by pillage and the indiſcipline of the troops. I will do all I can to ſave the army, who place in me the utmoſt confidence, and I will abide by their judgment. I will ſubmit myſelf to the moſt ſevere examination, and I will demand a court martial to judge of my conduct. Too happy if the ſacrifice of my life can be of utility to the glorious cauſe of liberty! and I ſhall fight till I die, or am condemned by the patriots. I fear not the judgment of my fellow-citizens, or the reproach of poſterity. You will ſee that our loſs has been conſiderable, about two thouſand men. I muſt paſs the utmoſt praiſe on the braveſt ſoldiers of the univerſe, but we are in want of experienced officers. I propoſe a ſuppreſſion of the mode of electing them. This mode gives neither talent nor confidence, and will never produce ſubordination. *(Signed)* DUMOURIER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

From a Boſton paper of May 8.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

London, April 3.

"You will perceive by the papers how extremely difficult it is to obtain the truth reſpecting the affairs of the continent.—That the campaign has opened bloodily, cannot be doubted: There has been ſeveral general engagements; I ſay general, from the great numbers engaged, and the killed. The firſt was early in the month, the particulars I have already detailed —The 2d was on the 16th, 17th and 18th of March. The two firſt days were not ſtained with much blood, as the combined forces retreated to take advantage of the ground. On the 18th the French gave battle with great ſpirit. The combined forces received them with firmneſs, and the conteſt for eleven hours was doubtful. At length victory declared in favor of the Auſtrians. I have ſeen the Auſtrian official accounts of this action.—That of the Prince Saxe Cobourg is the cooleſt, and moſt impartial, by that you will ſee the French only retreated to their firſt poſition. The ſlaughter muſt have been conſiderable on both ſides. I will not mention numbers, as I really believe they have not yet been rightly aſcertained. The latter was on the 22d of March between the advance guard of the Auſtrian and French armies near Louvain.—The accounts of it were received here on the 26th, and were contradicted in the Morning Chronicle of the 27th, and in ſeveral other papers. On the 29th the accounts were renewed; and on the 30th it was publiſhed here by authority. So the event may be relied on; the loſs on each ſide is as uſual variouſly reported; the higheſt make the killed on both ſides amount to above 5000.

"We have much intelligence here of riots, plots of counter-revolutions and inſurrections in France; many of them too ridiculous to deceive even a dupe to the famous bottle-conjurer's ſcheme. I believe there has been ſome diſcontents at Lyons ariſing in Britany, and a few other places; but they excite but little apprehenſion in the convention, whoſe intrepidity and firmneſs encreaſe according to the dangers which ſurround them.

"Buſineſs here has ſuffered a derangement from the almoſt innumerable bankruptcies that daily take place. The houſes here which have failed are ſaid to be at leaſt two millions ſterling. By the London Gazette you will ſee that the infection has reached Liverpool, Briſtol, and ſeveral other places, to the irretrievable deſtruction of many ſmall houſes.

"As Meſſrs. Lane, Son, and Frazier, have very conſiderable connections in America, I ſhall ſubmit to you the propriety of publiſhing the following advertiſement, which appeared in the papers of this day, viz. "All perſons holding bills or notes, drawn, accepted, or endorſed by the houſe of Lane, Son, and Frazier, and all perſons having demands on the ſaid houſe, are requeſted to ſend the full particulars of ſuch bills, notes and demands reſpectively, to A. and J. Weſton, No. 31, Fenchurch ſtreet.

"Rely on my aſſiduity to give you correct information. Opinions and conjectures I ſhall be ſparing of."

Yeſterday arrived here the privateer ſcooner Citizen Geneſt—ſhe has captured the brig —— Capt. Baſſett of St. Vincents, bound to this port.

We are informed the privateer has taken a ſchooner bound to Philadelphia, from New-Providence—on board of which there were two thouſand dollars in ſpecie. Alſo a ſloop, making with the ſhip from Glaſgow four prizes.

Sunday came into this port the ſhip William of Glaſgow, captured by the privateer citizen Geneſt about 10 days ago. She was bound to the Potowmack, and is the firſt veſſel captured by the Citizen Geneſt.

On Saturday Morning about one o'clock this city was alarmed with the cry of fire, which broke out in the ſhop of Mr. Morrow, gunſmith, in Third near Cheſnut-Street, in the neighbourhood of the two banks, and contiguous to the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury. The wind was at N. E. and fortunately almoſt calm, but the fire raged with great violence and gained conſiderably before the engines could be brought to check it: about two o'clock however, the flames were nearly ſubdued.

The principal ſufferers on this occaſion were Meſſ. R. Maſon, Morrow, Douglaſs Craig, Shively and Hay.

The ſpirit of the citizens was never more conſpicuous than on this occaſion; their activity was united, and under Providence, exerted to great effect.—Several buildings enveloped in fire, were in a manner ſnatched from the raging element.

Mr. Maſon is entitled to an uncommon portion of ſympathy, upon this occaſion, having, only twelve hours before, loſt his eldeſt ſon, Mr. Benjamin Maſon, merchant of this city, by a ſudden indiſpoſition. This promiſing young man whoſe manners endeared him to all his acquaintance, went from his father's houſe in apparent good health, on Friday morning, and was a corpſe between one and two o'clock. "Afflictions riſe not out of the duſt nor troubles ſpring from the ground."

A number of citizens had a meeting on Saturday laſt, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting their fellow-citizens who ſuffered by the above calamity, and choſe committees in the ſeveral wards to receive ſubſcriptions for the purpoſe.

The committee appointed to receive ſubſcriptions for the relief of the ſufferers by the late fire are to meet to-morrow evening 7 o'clock at the City-Hall.

We are aſſured that the American plenipotentiaries at the court of Madrid, have negociated a treaty with Spain reſpecting the navigation of the river Miſſiſippi.

BALTIMORE, May 15.

We learn, by Mr. Jacob Rice, a pilot of this port, that on Friday the 3d inſtant, he ſaw the Cincinnatus, of Bordeaux, take the ſhip William, of Glaſgow, bound to Alexandria, and ſent her to Philadelphia, Cape Henry bearing N. W. by W. diſtance about 3 leagues. Mr. Rice further informs, that he went on board of the Cincinnatus—that there were but two Frenchmen among her whole crew, and that the William was her firſt prize, which had a pilot on board, belonging to Alexandria. when taken.

By yeſterday's mail we learn, that the above ſhip William arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday laſt.

On Monday laſt arrived here the brig Harriot, Captain Kennedy, in 19 days from Cape-Francois, who informs, that a great number of Negroes having taken up their reſidence in the mountains, had been attacked by the Whites, but from their particular ſituation, they had gained conſiderable advantages over them in battle—That they continue to deſtroy the plantations, &c.—That the Whites, when taken by them, are put to death in a moſt torturing manner—That a French 84 gun ſhip ſailed for the leeward ports, to bring the merchantmen that lay there to the Cape, from whence they were to ſail for France as ſoon as a convoy ſhould arrive—That three or four Engliſh veſſels were detained at the Cape, and 8 or 4 privateers ſent out on a cruiſe.

On Friday laſt Captain Kennedy was brought to by a French cruiſer (a ſchooner) off cape Henry, which fired 5 or 6 guns at him, but did not come on board. The cruiſer requeſted Capt. Kennedy to take ſome priſoners on board, whom he had taken out of an Engliſh veſſel. He ſaw a brig to windward, which he was informed by a pilot-boat, was a prize to the cruiſer. Soon after, he ſpoke the Virginia Revenue Cutter, the Captain of which aſked him if he had ſeen any privateers on the coaſt? He informed him of the above cruiſer, which was immediately purſued by the cutter, and in a ſhort time after he heard the firing of guns.

RICHMOND, *May* 23.

The following is a copy of the preſentments made by the GRAND JURY, *at the laſt Diſtrict Court, held in this city.*

WE of the Grand Jury conceive it our duty to notice the grievances under which this country at preſent labours. 1ſt. by preſenting the defective ſtate of our laws, which render replevin bonds ineffectual for the recovery of debts, even under the ultimate decrees of our ſupreme courts. 2d. We preſent the unfortunate ſituation of this diſtrict, the courts of which are limited by law to 24 days in a year; a period though perhaps ſufficient in many other parts of the ſtate, entirely inadequate here, where the public buſineſs entitled to preference, occupies the far greater part of the time, inſomuch that many appeals lie now undetermined from the inſtitution of this court, beſides an augmentation of the docket every term.

We hope that a vigorous interpoſition of the executive might ſoon alleviate thoſe evils, and ſurely never was there a ſtronger call for their exertions, when it is conſidered that by the beſt information not leſs than ten thouſand replevin bonds do now or will exiſt before the uſual time of meeting of the Aſſembly, by which, ſo many of the moſt valuable citizens are deprived of their property, and the ſole object of all government, the ſpeedy and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice is utterly defeated.

Whilſt we view with pleaſure the riſing opulence and growing proſperity of ſome of our ſiſter ſtates, founded on the exact diſtribution of juſtice and the conformity of their conſtitutions to that of the general union, we cannot but lament, that this ſtate, from contrary cauſes, is in danger of loſing that pre-eminence, to which our population, productions, and local advantages naturally entitle us.

Nothing is more obvious than that the proſperity of every country will be preciſely proportioned to the confidence and credit it acquires amongſt other nations, whilſt theſe ſubſiſt entire, money can never be wanting for agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, the only ſources of wealth and reaſon, as well as the example of all nations ſhew, that the ſpeedy and equal diſtribution of juſtice is the only way to acquire them. (Signed)

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, foreman, and 17 others of the Grand Jury.

On Monday evening laſt, Maſter AUGUSTINE DAVIS, ſecond ſon of Mr. Auguſtine Davis, Printer, of this city, was unfortunately drowned, whilſt bathing in this river, a ſmall diſtance below Roſs' mill. He was found about two hours after, and every exertion uſed by the Faculty to reſtore him to life, but all their efforts proved ineffectual. We cannot help condoling with the diſtreſſed relatives, the loſs of a youth who, notwithſtanding his tender years, promiſed to his now diſconſolate parents, the happieſt omen of his future proſperity.

To Mr. A. DAVIS, *on the Death of his Son.*

MILDLY to bear afflictions from the ſkies,
Argues a mind at once reſolv'd and wiſe.
E'en when a child expires, parental woe
In reaſon's channel moderately ſhould flow.
Ceaſe then to weep, fond parents!—Heav'n but lent
This child, true innocence to repreſent.
AUGUSTINE, with pity hears your frequent ſighs,
And joins the Choir of Cherubs in the ſkies.

DIED,—On Tueſday, the 7th inſtant, at Martinſburg, in the county of Berkeley, GEORGE ROOTES, Eſq. late of this city—And, on Tueſday evening laſt, in this place, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROOTES, his amiable conſort.—Their loſs is much lamented by al their numerous friends and acquaintance.

ANIMI IMPERIO, CORPORIS SERVITIO MAGIS UTIMUR.——

Meſſrs. PLEASANTS, & CO.

THE melancholy experience of paſt time has already too fully evinced, the many and pernicious conſequences, which unavoidably enſue, by publicly offending the delicacy of Ladies; but, how far intoxication, or defectiveneſs of underſtanding, may be offered as an excuſe, is worthy the attention of the Ladies in general; not, that the reſult, of ſuch inquiry, would have a tendency to condemn, or excuſe only, but, might perhaps; have the happy effect of preventing the like violations of decency.—— The errors, indeed, the vices of humanity, are in many inſtances forgiven, but, the wilful diſturber of female tranquility, deſerves no compaſſion. It is not my province to notice thoſe, who ſhould derogate from the eſtabliſhed rules of politeneſs, but, when I look back and ſee the unprecedented liberties, the reciprocal familiarities* with ladies of virtue, and women of pleaſure, uſed by an aſſuming, arrogant young man; when I ſee nature unaſſiſted in a prodigal youth, patroniſed, by a decrepid old man, whoſe hoary locks are diſgraced by the effects of diſſipation, who is it, that would not lament their unfortunate ſituation? What infinite contempt does it reflect upon him, who, enjoying the benefits of youth, and nature, running wild through all the mazes of fantaſtical diſſipation, forgetting that reſpect which he owes to virtue, and bids defiance to all delicacy; *if virtue be not a reſident of thy breaſt, O man, I renounce thee forever.* Suffer me to tell you, Father Mathuſalem, if you are deſtitute of virtuous principles, that you are by no means proper company for ladies; and without genius, you pretend to excel, or think yourſelf ſuperior to eſtabliſhed principles—know, that you are as fully between knave and fool, as you ever were between S***h and H**e.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Manchester, May 20, 1790.

* *This happened at a public entertainment.*

FOR SALE,

At one-half its value in CASH *or* PRODUCE,

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES of firſt qualified *LAND* in the ſtate of *Kentucky*, on the waters of *Kentucky* and *Licking* rivers—the title of which will be warranted by indiſputable ſecurity.

CHAPMAN AUSTIN.

Hanover, May 20, 1793. (12tf)

THE ſuperintendance of COUTTS' FERRY at the Falls of *James* river, from *Manchester* to this city, being given up to the SUBSCRIBER,—I beg leave to inform my FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, That on *the firſt day of June next*, I will have two HORSE-BOATS and a FOOT-BOAT to ply at the ſaid ferry.—The boats are in good repair, and every attendance will be obſerved to Paſſengers, ſkilful hands being employed to work them. To facilitate this purpoſe, the rates will be lowered as follows:—For a man and horſe 4d.—For a man croſſing and re-croſſing the ſame, and for other things ferriagable in proportion.

LEWIS BUCKNER.

May 23, 1793. (*et* 4-12)

ABSCONDED from my bed and board, on *Saturday* the 26th of *January* laſt, my wife POLLY HOWLE, without the leaſt provocation, and has taken up with a certain *Charles Price*: Theſe are to forewarn any perſon or perſons from harbouring or crediting her, as I will pay no debt of her contracting.

EPAPHRODITUS HOWLE.

Henrico, May 21, 1793. (11)

FOR SALE,

An excellent CHAISE, with HARNESS complete.—Enquire of the Printers.

A NEW SONG,

Compoſed and ſung at a meeting of the friends to the French Revolution.

WHEN KINGS, aſſuming right from God,
All tyranny exerted,
Man's life depended on their nod,—
For none his right aſſerted.
Fair LIBERTY her exil'd head
Hid from deſpotic ſway,
And many a bitter tear ſhe ſhed,
Upon her weary way.
No ſettled habitation ſhe,
For ages e'er could gain;
The earth o'er run with bigotry,
To hear her would not deign;
Prieſts told men, with terrific brow,
Kings were by Heaven appointed,
And damn'd were they, that would not bow
Before the Lord's anointed.
Bright enterpriſe diſcover'd had
A quarter yet unknown;
Hither ſhe flew with ſoul full glad,
And claim'd it for her own:
AMERICA, to Juſtice bound,
She meant the great example
Should give to all the nations round
On tyranny to trample.
Long time ſhe lay in quiet muſe,
Her children's progreſs viewing,
The nobleſt precepts to infuſe
Equality ſtill ſtrewing;
'Till great occaſion call'd her forth,
To fight againſt oppreſſion;
FREEDOM to give her ſons of worth,
Their honeſt due poſſeſſion.
Hail LIBERTY!—thou ſacred name;
May all mankind poſſeſs thee;
May all ſecure thy genial flame;
And as they ought careſs thee:
A WASHINGTON may nations gain,
To lead them forth to glory—
To point their ſacred rights, a PAINE,
In patriotic ſtory.

On ſcandal.

AGAINST ſlander there is no defence. Hell cannot boaſt ſo foul a fiend; nor man deplore ſo fell a foe: it ſtabs with a word; with a look—with a nod—with a ſhrug—with a ſmile: it is the peſtilence walking in darkneſs, ſpreading contagion far and wide, which the moſt wary traveller cannot avoid; it is the heart ſearching dagger of the dark aſſaſſin: it is the poiſoned arrow, whoſe wound is incurable: it is the mortal ſting of the deadly adder: murder is its employment: innocence its prey—and ruin its ſport.

Anecdote of Blackbeard.

ABOUT a century ago, this dauntleſs pirate reigned maſter of the whole coaſt of North-America. All the rivers, from Georgia to New-Hampſhire, were his own. He amaſſed great treaſures, and buried them for ſafety under ground, as ſome of the people ſay: and many nocturnal ſpeculators ſweat themſelves in queſt of them to this day, though to little purpoſe. Poor Blackbeard, imagining himſelf in perfect ſafety, ventured once to ſend moſt of his crew aſhore, to gather proviſions on the banks of Patowmac river. Unluckily for him, his evil ſtar preſided at that moment—a Britiſh ſhip of war arrived. The commander, informed of matters, ſends his lieutenant up the river after him, in a well manned barge. They approach warily, with the hope of ſurpriſing him. Their hopes ſucceed—They board him ſword and piſtol in hand—find but few on the deck—all their own. But the lieutenant, a brave Scotſman, well acquainted with his Andra Ferrara, wiſhed to give Blackbeard a chance for his life, and generouſly challenged him out to ſingle combat. The old man ſtood ready on the quarter deck. They engaged, and for ſome time the conteſt was doubtful; but at length the good genius and better addreſs of the lieutenant prevailing, poor Blackbeard received a ſevere ſtroke on the ſhoulder—hah, cried he, that's well ſtruck, brother ſoldier!—"Well, cri'd the lieutenant, gen ye like it, ye ſal ha more ont," and the very next ſtroke ſevered his black head from his ſhoulders, and inſtantly putting it into a boiling pot of water, ordered his men to cleanſe it perfectly; and when done, had it tipt with ſilver, and preſented it to a friend, the keeper of a public houſe, as a cup to drink punch out of; and it remains in ſtatu quo to this day, for that purpoſe.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, *April* 24th, a remarkable tall, young BLACK HORSE, fully or upwards of 5 feet 4 inches high, 4 years old this ſpring, marked with a ſtar in the forehead, branded W, on the buttock, ſhod all fours, long legged and ſlender to his height. Whoever will deliver ſaid horſe, or give ſuch information that I get him again, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD, and no queſtions aſked, how they came by him.

SAMUEL JONES.

Shockoe-Hill, near Parſon Blair's, May 18, 1793. (f-1.)

THE FRIENDS OF

Meſſ. *William Anderſon & Co.*

ARE reſpectfully informed, that we expect the POWHATAN will be at *Norfolk* all this month, to receive their tobacco; and that we ſhall provide further freight if neceſſary:——We beg leave alſo to inform them, that reaſonable advances will be made by the Agents of the Houſe, to Conſignors of tobacco, wheat, and flour.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.
THOMAS REEVES.

Richmond, April 16, 1793. [3-3]

WE alſo look for the immediate arrival in *York* river of the HARRIOT, a fine American bottom of about 560 hhds. burthen; which veſſel will alſo load to the addreſs of Meſſrs. *William Anderſon & Co.* with tobacco from *York* and *Rappahannock* rivers, and will be diſpatched in a ſhort time.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.
THOMAS REEVES.

May 7, 1793.

JOSEPH GALLEGO

Has removed to the houſe lately occupied by Meſſrs. J. & T. GILLIAT, where he will be conſtantly ſupplied with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

And other ARTICLES uſual in his line of buſineſs.

☞ The ſtore near the Bridge (at the houſe where he formerly reſided) will be continued on his account, in the ſame line, under the management of Mr. AUBIN DELAFOREST.

*** The upper part of that houſe, he wiſhes to rent—It has many conveniencies, and would ſuit a genteel family.

Richmond, April 13, 1793. (6w-1)

JOHN EMERY,

TAKES this method to inform his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he has eſtabliſhed a CANDLE & SOAP MANUFACTORY in this city, in the houſe commonly known by the name of *Gilbert's Coffee-Houſe*, near the *Market*, where he makes, and has conſtantly for ſale, on very moderate terms, Dipt and Mould CANDLES, of all ſizes;—Scented, Shaving, White, Brown, and Soft SOAP.——He alſo carries on the PLUMBING buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as SHEET LEAD of any thickneſs, WELL & WATER PIPES of any diameter, PUMPS of any depth, &c. &c.

☞ *He will give generous prices for* WOOD-ASHES, SOAP-GREASE, CANDLE-WICK, TALLOW, *and* OLD LEAD *or* PEWTER.

Richmond, May 4, 1793. [tf—7]

At a High Court of Chancery, held in *Richmond, March*, 9th, 1793.

Between *Jennings Burrus* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *Mary Johnſton* and *John Johnſton*, infants, by the ſaid *Jennings Burrus* their next friend, PLAINTIFFS:

And *Benjamin Winn*, adminiſtrator with the will annexed, of *Aquilla Johnſon*, deceaſed, *William Duerſon* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Richard Johnſon*, *Sarah Johnſon*, *Molly Johnſon*, *Nancy Johnſon*, *James Johnſon* and *Aquilla Johnſon*, infants under the age of twenty-one years, which *Elizabeth*, *Richard*, *Sarah*, *Molly*, *Nancy*, *James* and *Aquilla*, are the children of *Aquilla Johnſon* the younger, deceaſed; *George Goodloe*, *James Stevens*, and *Mary Byrd* his wife, *John Goodloe*, *Joſeph Rawlings* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Robert Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe*, *Henry Goodloe*, and *George Goodloe*, infants under the age of twenty-one years; which *Mary Byrd*, *John*, *Elizabeth*, *Robert*, *Aquilla*, *Henry* and *George*, are the children of *Priſcilla*, late wife of *George Goodloe* the elder, and one of the daughters of *Aquilla Johnſon* the elder, deceaſed, DEFENDANTS.

THE Defendants, *John Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe* and *Robert Goodloe*, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid Defendants do appear here, on the firſt day of the next *September* term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of ———, in the county of *Spotſylvania*, on ſome *Sunday* immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of *Richmond*. (A copy) (8)

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Printing buſineſs, a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age; he will be taken on eaſy terms, if application is made immediately. Enquire of the Printers.

April 29, 1793.

To MANUFACTURERS *of* FLOUR, *&c.*

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a BURR-STONE MANUFACTORY under his own immediate direction, in the city of *Richmond*, near the *Courthouſe*, where he has juſt received a cargo of the beſt materials, and choſen by ſkilful workmen, particularly to ſuit the manufacture of *Virginia* wheat.

For the accommodation of the owners of Mills, Mill-Wrights and Millers, or thoſe who chooſe to work their mill-ſtones with balance or ſwivel horns, may have the horns made here, and ſunk by a profeſſed miller, and the runners ſhall be backed on a cock-head to the centre of its own weight; the horns will be immovably fixed, by which means the ſtones will be balanced, or hung miller-wiſe, (generally ſpeaking) at all times.

Directions given *(gratis)* to purchaſers how to work Burr-Stones to advantage.

An aſſortment of ſuperfine and country BOULTING-CLOTHS is on hand, to ſuit the ſtones;—ROLLING-SCREENS, and COLOGNE STONES for grinding corn.

☞ The long experience in the manufacturing line, and the ſucceſs I have met with in ſelling materials of this kind, prompts me to ſolicit the Manufacturers of flour in particular, and the public in general, for a further continuance of their favours; who may reſt aſſured I will furniſh them with unexceptionable materials at reaſonable prices for caſh.

JOHN MOODY.

Richmond, April 19, 1793. [e184]

WHEREAS the unexpected ſtoppage of the Houſe of Meſſrs. *Donald & Burton*, of *London*, will no doubt occaſion ſome alarm to their Creditors in this country, and although (for want of full information on this ſubject) I am not warranted to declare to the Public what may be the reſult of their affairs in Europe, yet I conceive it proper in juſtice to my own conduct, and for the ſatisfaction of the ſeveral Creditors of that Houſe on this Continent, to notify to all who have claims upon me as a drawer or indorſer of bills, or other acts of my agency, which render me perſonally reſponſible, That theſe ſeveral claims and demands will be put in a ſhort time in as fair a train for payment as can reaſonably be expected, conſidering the circumſtances of the caſe; and I requeſt that all ſuch Creditors will be pleaſed to communicate to me their reſpective demands by letter, that I may make ſpeedy and ample proviſion for payment; viewing the funds in this country over which I ſhall retain (as I am adviſed I may) the controul, as abundantly ſufficient for that purpoſe.

It may alſo be proper to notify to my FRIENDS, and to the PUBLIC at large, that in future I ſhall carry on buſineſs in the COMMISSION line and otherwiſe, for my own account, and in my own name, at this place.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, April 17, 1793. (tf)

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious houſe for the reception of Gentlemen, and aſſures them every attention ſhall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furniſh the beſt of LIQUORS.

The Stables being thoroughly repaired Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give ſatisfaction, by the Public's moſt obedient Servant,

JAMES DICKINSON.

Richmond, April 24, 1793. [taw3m5]

☞ *WANTED*

A BAR-KEEPER, generous wages will be given to one who can produce good recommendation—none elſe need apply.

JAMES DICKINSON.

May 16, 1793.

JOHN S. PLEASANTS,

Has juſt received from Philadelphia, *by the Brig* Two Siſters, *Capt.* Forte, *and other veſſels*, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS;

Which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for CASH or PRODUCE, and for which he will allow a generous price. —He flatters himſelf, when the Aſſortment is examined by his Friends and the Public, it will meet their approbation.

Richmond, May 13, 1793. (tf-9)

BY AUTHORITY.

By the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, that a ſtate of war exiſts between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part; and France, on the other—and the duty and intereſt of the United States require, that they ſhould with ſincerity and good faith adopt and purſue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers.

I HAVE therefore thought fit by theſe preſents, to declare the diſpoſition of the United States to obſerve the conduct aforeſaid towards thoſe powers reſpectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatſoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene ſuch diſpoſition.

AND I DO hereby alſo make known, that whoſoever of the citizens of the United States ſhall render himſelf liable to puniſhment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hoſtilities againſt any of the ſaid powers, or by carrying to any of them thoſe articles, which are deemed contraband by the *modern* uſage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States againſt ſuch puniſhment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given inſtructions to thoſe officers, to whom it belongs, to cauſe proſecutions to be inſtituted againſt all perſons, who ſhall, within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with reſpect to the powers at war, or any of them.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-ſecond day of (L. S.) April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ſeventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,
TH: JEFFERSON.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE Preſident of the United States, having been pleaſed to tranſmit to me a copy of his Proclamation, promulgating the exiſtence of a war between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands, on the one part, and France on the other, "Declaring the diſpoſition of the United States to obſerve a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers, and exhorting and warning the citizens of the United States, carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatſoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene ſuch diſpoſition." And whereas, it is proper that injunctions, ſo intereſting to the happineſs and proſperity of the United States, ſhould receive all the aid of this government, towards their invariable obſervance by the citizens of this Commonwealth:—I HAVE thought expedient to iſſue this my Proclamation, by and with advice of the Council of State, earneſtly exhorting all the good people of Virginia, to obſerve with fidelity, the injunctions contained in the ſaid Proclamation, and enjoining all officers, civil and military, reſpectively, to be vigilant in preſerving and promoting a friendly and impartial diſpoſition towards the belligerent powers.

GIVEN under my Hand, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at (L.S.) Richmond, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three; and of the Commonwealth the ſeventeenth. HENRY LEE.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE Preſident of the United States having been pleaſed to communicate to me, that a treaty will be held with the hoſtile Indian tribes, on or about the firſt day of June at Lower Sanduſky; and it being eſſential as well to promote the important objects of the ſaid Treaty as to ſecure the perſonal ſafety of the commiſſioners employed in the negociation thereof, that no hoſtile incurſion ſhall be made by the citizens of this Commonwealth, into, or near the Indian country, north of the river Ohio.

I HAVE thought proper to iſſue this my Proclamation, by and with advice of the Council of State, requiring the good people of this Commonwealth to avoid all hoſtile incurſions into, or near the Indian country, north of the Ohio, until the iſſue of the ſaid treaty is known and made public: And I do moreover require all officers, civil and military, to be vigilant in preventing ſuch incurſions, as well as in promoting to the utmoſt of their authority the objects of the ſaid treaty, and the ſafety of the commiſſioners negociating the ſame.

GIVEN under my Hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Rich-(L.S.) mond, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three; and of the Commonwealth the ſeventeenth. HENRY LEE.